



# Mineral water trails

## EMERITA

NATURAL MINERAL SPRING

### NAME

The Emerita spring bears the name of one of the first Christian missionaries in Rhaetia.

### TYPE OF SPRING

Naturally carbonated mineral water with sodium, hydrogen carbonate and chloride

### MAIN COMPONENTS

Sodium Na <sup>+</sup>	3410 mg/l
Potassium K <sup>+</sup>	147 mg/l
Calcium Ca <sup>2+</sup>	238 mg/l
Magnesium Mg <sup>2+</sup>	170 mg/l
Iron Fe <sup>2+</sup>	8 mg/l
Chloride Cl <sup>-</sup>	1990 mg/l
Hydrogen carbonate HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	5890 mg/l
Sulphate SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	1390 mg/l

### PARTICULARITIES

Emerita is one of the most heavily mineralised springs in Europe. The sum of dissolved substances is 13,300 milligrams per litre.

The water of the Emerita spring contains particularly high levels of chloride. It also contains a high level of sulphates.

Large quantities should not be consumed without medical advice – especially in the case of stomach and intestinal diseases.

In 1838 the Emerita spring was first tapped. In 1899 – as for the Lucius spring – the catchment with the glass dome was created in the Büvetta Tarasp drinking hall.

*«Lo! Water has also taught you that it is good to strive downwards, to sink and seek depth.»*

Hermann Hesse (1877 – 1962)